AMUSEMENTS.

…LEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

…ENDAY, the 11th of January,
…SDAY, the 12th of January,
…AN STRAUSCOM, has the honor of announcing
…ERT in this city, which will take place as above.

…LSSON IN ORATORIO.

…NESDAY, the 11th January, at 8 p. m.,
…RIAN ORATORIO,
THE MESSIAH.
…RSDAY, the 12th January, at 8 p. m.,
THE CREATION.
…CHESTRA NILSSON will be assisted by
…SHER HOWE and Mr. CARLYLE PETERSILEA.
…ts may be secured three days in advance
…tices at my commons act-ively.
…ARLES R. ADAMS, Secretary and Manager.

…L. NILSSON IS ORATORIO,
…DNESDAY, the 11th of January,
…URSDAY, the 12th of January,
…AN STRAUSCOM, has the honor of announcing
…ERT in this city, which will take place as above.

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…tices at my commons act-ively.
…ARLES R. ADAMS, Secretary and Manager.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
…ON FEE, JR. ……LESSEE

1871. JANUARY 2. MONDAY.
…DAY. JANUARY 3. MONDAY. JANUARY 2.
…DAY. JANUARY 3. MONDAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVENING AT 8.
THE GRAND PAGEANT,
TEMPTATIONS!
12
TEMPTATIONS!
…ng Manager; Ed. Fox, Treasurer; Frank Aiken, Stage Manager.
…ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.
…ALLEN & Co. ……Proprietors
…day Evening and Matinee, January 2,
…ond time in America of the sensation Drama of
WIKE O'CALLAHAN;
Or, The Sad Days of '98,
…ish Rose Scenery, Startling Effects,
&c. &c. &c.
Also the glorious comedy of the
Follies of a Night.
…Holmes, Griffith, Gardner and Miss Richardson in both
GRAND MATINEE,
…DAY, JANUARY 2,
…e O'Callahan, and
Follies of a Night.
AIKEN'S MUSEUM,
…KE AIKEN ……Proprietor and Manager.
Monday, January 2.
…ur Grand Performances!
In the morning, and 8 in the afternoon.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
…2 in the afternoon.
…ADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
…To conclude with THE LIMERICK BOY.
In the evening.
BIRTH.
…To conclude with the
DRUNKARD.
LECTURE.
…GOV. ASHLEY
…WILL LECTURE IN FARWELL HALL,
…HIS (MONDAY) Evening, at 8 o'clock.
…Subject: "Recollections of Men and Measures
…During Ten Years in Congress."
…Tickets, 50 cents; under stand'ng three, $1.
…Reserved Seats, $1.50. For sale at Farwell Hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
…OFF SALE IFTEREST IN A DRUG STORE.
…doing business at the best location in the city, for
…ing and best by-house store. Apply at No. 1,
…Addison, Ill. Terms of sale, cash.
…EEN GROCERY WELL LOCATED, WITH
…ock, for sale cheap. Apply to
…Andrew P. GRAY, 82, Tribune office.
…ND STORE FOR SALE, WEST SIDE, GOOD
…ness and location. Apply at 82 Tribune office.
…ICH MILL FOR SALE OR TO RENT, SITUA-
…ON the Illinois Central Railroad, 60 miles south of
…ago; the best of water power; the mill is new, and
…ll work of the latest and most approved pattern.
…Address, for further particulars, ADRIAN P. C.
…Box 1,000, Chicago.
…OOLEN MILL FOR SALE OR TO RENT, SITUA-
…ON the Illinois Central Railroad, 60 miles south of
…ago; the best of water power; the mill is new, and
…ll work of the latest and most approved pattern.
…Address, for further particulars, ADRIAN P. C.
…Box 1,000, Chicago.
…OOLEN MILL FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD
…ap; is in good repair; has 4 sets of cards, 2 looms,
…ll finish with machinery for carding on the shares.
…ll be sold on easy terms. Address, for particulars,
…Box 1,000, Chicago.
…OOLEN MILL FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD
…ap; is in good repair; has 4 sets of cards, 2 looms,
…ll finish with machinery for carding on the shares.
…ll be sold on easy terms. Address, for particulars,
…Box 1,000, Chicago.
…ASH GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR
…ENT, on Illinois Central Railroad, 60 miles south of
…ago; capacity, 30,000 bushels; in good repair; will
…ld or rented on favorable terms. Address, for
…ticulars, ADRIAN P. C.

The Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1871.

THE LIBERTY GUARD.

Mr. Sumner struck "San Domingo" a mortal blow when he arrayed the old Liberty Guard against it. It may have been a fool blow, but it was none the less a fatal one. When we find Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and their school of political agitators opposing the annexation project on the ground that it is an act of injustice to the colored race, we may be sure that there are breakers ahead. We have done something in part time to create and sustain the anti-slavery sentiment in this country, and to break down the senseless and unjust distinctions which once prevailed among us on account of color, and we know how strong that old abolition sentiment is. We do not suppose that it will be possible to put into the harness to pull against the President's San Domingo project. But it seems very likely that that will be the upshot of it. And if it does turn out that the Liberty Guard look upon it as a measure of aggression on the public weal, as Gerrit Smith, Mr. Sumner contends, and a measure of injustice to the colored race collectively, as Mr. Gerrit Smith contends, then,

"Now up the lion's banner, near all the King's men
Can pull Stanley's down if it stands."

It is evident that nothing could have been further from the President's thoughts than the idea of committing any wrong upon the colored race anywhere by the annexation of San Domingo. It is not very clear what idea he had in his mind, unless, as the *Nation* suggests, he fancied that to import $100,000,000 worth of products from the *Republic* of Dominica would be a loss to us, while to import the same products from the *Empire* of Brazil would be a gain to us—that the former would tend to increase the national debt, while the latter would tend to diminish it. But it is certain that he did not have any such idea as the injury or oppression of any class of men, or depriving them of any chances they may have acquired, or may fairly acquire, for vindicating their capacity for self-government. Mr. Sumner alleges that the proceedings taken by the President in reference to San Domingo are a menace to the Republic of Hayti, which embraces four-fifths of the population of the island; that threats of violence have been openly made against Hayti by our naval forces in those waters; that the President, in his annual message, refused no less than nine times to the Dominican Republic as the whole island, thus evidently ignoring the independence of Hayti. Senator Morton says that this latter was an inadvertence, and we think very likely it was; but it strongly suggests that the annexation of San Domingo would be only a step to the annexation of Hayti, especially since the commercial advantages which the President set forth as the result of the island would not be attained with the thrifty portion of the island unannexed. That the Haytians are strongly opposed to the annexation of Dominica, and still more strongly opposed to the annexation of themselves to the United States, is manifest in many ways, and is not disputed.

Mr. Gerrit Smith argues that the West India Islands have been designated by nature as the home of the black man; that he has a divine right to govern in the tropics; that the annexation of San Domingo is the first step toward dispossessing him of his home and his zone, and that "it would be a robbery in fact, and would lead to one far greater." We cannot, perhaps, take in the whole force of this argument; but we cannot perceive that that portion of the Republican party which has usually followed Mr. Sumner as an infallible guide in anti-slavery moods, come to take the same views, or substantially the same, as those which he and Gerrit Smith have adopted, will be honored among the present generation. And, so far from Mr. Sumner being read out of the party on account of his opposition to San Domingo, it is more probable that he will read out everybody who is in favor of it.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

In the early days of the Holy Roman Empire Louis le Debonnaire divided his empire between his sons. This was repeated subsequently by several of the French Emperors; but the experiment generally produced civil wars among the brothers. Wesley Emerson, in possession of the portcullis of a father and a son assuming kingly authority in two of the oldest governments in Europe. Victor Emanuel of Italy entered Rome on Saturday, and on Friday his son, the Duke of Aosta, entered Spain; to-day, Victor Emanuel, as King of United Italy, displaces the Papal Government, which has continued, with slight interruption, since the days of Pepin the Short; and his son will be crowned King of Spain—to take the throne once held by Isabella of Arragon, by Charles V., and by Philip II. What is it that these two Princes, father and son, have sought and obtained?

The temporal dominion of the Popes originated in the grant to Pope Stephen, in 753, of all the territory embraced within the exarchate of Ravenna. Pepin had twice crossed the Alps and driven out the Lombards, and he made a donation of it to the Emperor by the Pope's own hands. Holding Rome by the right of conquest, he bestowed it upon the Pope and his successors. Subsequently Charlemagne, son of Pepin, confirmed the grant, and enlarged it by the addition of Spoleto and Perugia, and Charlemagne destroyed the Kingdom of the Lombards, carrying the King and his family captive to Paris.

Three centuries later the Papal territory was enlarged by the addition of the city of Benevento; and, in the days of Matilda of Tuscany, dying, willed to the Pope Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, which are known as the "patrimony of St. Peter." During the three subsequent centuries the Papal dominions were enlarged by the addition of Bologna, Ravenna, Ferrara, Urbino and Orvieto. It was thus organized when the French Republic, by its armies under Napoleon, erected Bologna, Ferrara, Imola, Forli, and Ancona into the Cisalpine Republic, and organized Rome and the remaining Papal States into the Tiberine Republic, carrying Pope Pius VI. captive to France. Napoleon when First Consul, restored the States to the Church, but, in 1809, by decree annexed all those States to the Kingdom of Italy, as part of his empire. The judging Pontiff, Pius VII., was kept a prisoner in France until 1814. The Congress of Vienna, in readjusting the map of Europe in 1815, restored to the Pope substantially the whole of his territory. This territory embraced twenty legations and delegations, having 2,124,000 inhabitants, and a territorial area of 17,372 square miles. It remained intact until in 1860, when the insurrection in Romagna and the Marches ended in detaching those provinces, carrying with them nearly three-fourths of the Papal territory and two-thirds of the population. France then interposed, and, in behalf of the Pope, occupied the remaining territory. In September, 1864, Italy agreed with France not to attack any of the three Papal dominions, and to repel by force from without. In 1867, there were several invasions of Roman territory by Italians, but they were repelled. Since that and until the recent affair by which the people voted to be annexed to Italy, the Papal territory has consisted of square miles, with a population of 691,000. Upon the cessation of the city of Rome, in 1867, the 726,871. The ecclesiastics, of all grades, number about 5,000. These are scattered in the provinces, Congress and consistorial functions. The chief pride of the Papal government is the Papal Zouaves, a body of 5,000 men, composed of the flower of the young men of France, Belgium and Spain, who have volunteered to fight for the Pope. Besides these, there are the Papal Swiss Guards, numbering 100 men, and the Noble Guard, composed of the young men of the aristocratic families of Rome, numbering 200. The Papal army, therefore, consists of 5,300 men. The Papal revenue is about $3,000,000, and the expenditures about $4,000,000, leaving a deficit of $1,000,000, which is annually made up by the Pope's own personal friends and people which his incorporation as part of the Kingdom of Italy. Looking at the transaction in a commercial point of view, the Pope will get rid of a very bad bargain. Italy was ruined to pay to the Pope the interest on the debt due to the entire inveterate of the present States; to get apart a certain district in which the Pope shall be absolutely free from all interference; to address and protect him in his spiritual supremacy over all Italy; to secure him in all the glories he had for Church and ecclesiastical purposes.

While Victor Emanuel is, to-day, celebrating with the Romans the union of all Italy under one government, his son will enter Madrid, there to be crowned King of Spain. The occasion of his accession, however, by the death of General Prim, the brave old patriot to whose exertions more than to any other, Spain owes her deliverance. It was by his persistent courage, in 1868, that Spain was aroused to the grand effort which finally overthrew which left the country at the dynasty of Maria Christina. To the fact that assassination spent its force upon Prim, and thereby aroused the national sense of justice, the young King may owe his own peaceful coronation. Had not the dastardly stab a victim of Prim, it might have been that their bullets would have made an end of Amadeus I.

Spain and Italy, to-day, commence new lives. They commence 1871 under new dynasties, and, for the first time in a thousand years, royal commands will be heard from what was once Imperial Rome.

The *Nation* has fallen into some serious errors. There is no such quantity of public land remaining in the possession of the government, nor is the area of the United States so great, by several hundred millions, as above stated. The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, just made to Congress, places the grand total of the public domain, in its declaration to be 1,824,998,400 acres. Of this amount 447,266,180 acres were disposed of to private persons on the 30th of November, 1870; and 174,785,624 acres were in the possession of railways, besides an unknown amount to which claims had been filed under the land laws. This would leave unsold and belonging to the government 1,212,996,675 acres, or more than six hundred millions less than the quantity stated by the *Nation*. But this is not all. The arable portion of the public domain is inferior, both in quantity and quality, to that in private possession. It would be a liberal estimate to say that one-third of the public land is fit for cultivation. It is true, however, that a considerable portion of what is called barren, and is valueless now, will, under the influences of time, and labor, profit; and the area of cultivable land will be found to be much greater than is now supposed. But the largest every crop per acre is raised in Iowa, being 2 86-100 tons. The largest total average cash value per acre of all crops planted belongs to Nevada, $36.62; the lowest to Delaware, $13.83. Massachusetts stands $25.40 per acre, and Connecticut $20.84. Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska are about $13 per acre, but this is pretty nearly the cost of the acre. The average prices of horses throughout the United States is $97.38; of mules, $109.04; and of neat cattle, $22.15.

Our exports of agricultural products for the year amounted in value to $380,678,981, of which cotton formed $200,807,951. Our entire agricultural exports therefore have probably approached one-half of our productions. The immigration arrived at New York during the year amounted to 385,084 foreigners, of whom 124,241 were German, 95,294 were from Great Britain, 51,193 from Ireland, and 14,991 from China and Japan. Of these, the largest number, 82,372, had no other destination, at the time of their arrival, than New York; the next largest number, 57,753, came to Illinois; and the next largest number, 30,746, to Pennsylvania.

The reports of Townsend Glover on Entomology, of Thomas Antisell on Chemistry, of William Sanders on Gardens and Grounds of the Department, of C. C. Parry on Botany, and of Andre Posy on Agriculture, all embody, and illustrate, rather worthy of careful study. By far the most able of these reports, and one of the most elaborate agricultural articles ever published in this country, is that of Prof. Andre Posy on Agricultural Meteorology, to which we shall refer more fully hereafter.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INSURANCE IN ILLINOIS.

We are indebted to General Lippincott, State Auditor, for advance sheets of that part of the annual report relating to fire, marine, and life insurance in this State. There are twenty-six fire and marine companies in Illinois, and their aggregate capital, or business, for the six months ending July 1, 1870, is as follows:

Number of shares	$1,675,700
Receipts from other sources	470,700
Total receipts	$2,065,932
Losses paid and expenses	1,400,000
Losses unpaid	180,000
Total losses	$1,313,476

The unexpired fire risks on that date were $195,062,963. Under these circumstances the Auditor is warranted in saying:

"The answers enabled me to easily arrive at a correct understanding of the condition of the affairs of the companies, and I am pleased to state that, with a very limited number of exceptions, they are in a healthy condition, well prepared, if not at a loss, without profit; and during the past year the business has been done on a reasonable basis. In 1869, during this time, I was obliged to say that I have come to the knowledge since that time, I am now of the opinion, and in the aggregate, the business done by companies in this State has been obtained at a loss. What wholesome and honorable competition is made in a spirit of fairness, and not of wild, unwarranted cutting of rates, and the obtaining of business by the payment of large sums of money for procurers, has been, and ever will be, a source of loss to companies, and of injury and certain indemnity in case of losses."

The tables showing the business of the insurance companies of other States doing business in Illinois have not yet come to hand.

The Auditor states that the total fire and marine risks of all fire, marine, and inland insurance companies doing business in Illinois during 1869, and their receipts and expenditures, were as follows:

Total risks	$255,798,124
Marine and inland risks	60,948,969
Total risks	$195,849,155
Losses of companies	2,000,000
Losses	2,450,844
Gross over losses	$3,736,161
Expenses (estimated)	1,500,000
Net earnings in 1869	$236,156

The total paid-up capital of Illinois companies amounts to $5,616,945; assets, $7,546,117. Liabilities, reserve, &c., $7,104,099. Excess of assets over liabilities, $442,018.

The companies of other States and of foreign governments doing business in Illinois have an aggregate capital of $40,878,723, and assets, $80,242,343. Liabilities of all kinds, $56,676,179.

In the life insurance, the only figures yet received show that, in 1869, policies were issued in this State for $5,046,735, and $3,929,945 was received for renewals and premiums. Losses paid, $751,230. On the 31st of December, 1869, the amount of life insurance in force by companies represented in this State was $3,000,000,000. The State life insurance companies have a capital of $1,301,035; assets, $1,501,560, and liabilities, $626,200. The Auditor reports their condition as very satisfactory.

It was announced in the cable reports, a few days since, and has since been repeated, that the conference on the Black Sea question was not to be held, for two reasons: First, that Prussia refused to recognize the Provisional Government of France; and, second, that said Provisional Government declined to be represented at the proposed conference; consequently the conference is indefinitely postponed.

France was one of the conignatories to the treaty of 1856, and her absence now from the conference would render the proceedings inconclusive. France has her hands full at this time, and has neither leisure nor disposition to bother herself with the "Eastern Question." Besides, the party most interested in it is Great Britain, and France is in no humor to help that power revive the encroachments of Russia on Turkey. Russia, in the absence of a conference, will undoubtedly insist on the abrogation of the provisions of the treaty, so far as they affect her interests in the Black Sea; and, if the other powers do not assent, she will take the ground that the treaty is "waived," and ask them what they propose doing about it.

The powers that now care anything about the treaty of 1856 are Great Britain, Austria, and Turkey, and Russia does not fear the two latter. Austria may care. That country is so far as it connects with the Eastern question, jealous of Russia, because "where the woodbine twineth," and so blind will he shot either to break or mend it.

The seizure and detaining of an English merchant vessel in the Seine, by a French officer, on the ground that the vessel was violating the Prussian blockade, is a matter that may become serious, unless the Government of France disavowed, indemnify-ed, and the officer who did the deed ordered to be court-martialed. Then a quarrel with England is avoided, and the "lion" is placated.

The treaty recently required the navigation of the Seine to be obstructed, to prevent the French gunboats from ascending above a certain point, or to catch other gunboats which may have ventured above a certain point. The Prussians had no vessels in the river, but they could use for the purpose of obstructing navigation, but the English had, and they happened to be moored just at the right place. A wind to the "subordinate" officer would be sufficient to cause the vessels to be sunk, and then would promptly follow disavowal, compensation, apology, and court-martial. But then public sentiment given by the "Emperor of Germany" to raise the sunken vessels and remove them from their obstructive position. The subordinate officer may be court-martialed and sent home in disgrace for zeal without discretion, and then the matter is ended.

CLARK MILLS INTERVIEWED.

[illegible] Mills [illegible] Washington [illegible] Mills [illegible] Mills [illegible] Mills

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

...ge Losses for 1870—Property ...th Seventeen and a Half Mill...ns of Dollars Destroyed.

From the New York Times, Dec. 29.

...ensive losses of the United States during the year now passing away have reached a very large aggregate. The loss of property by fire is always the heaviest each year, and the month of October was the most ...ous of the three on the Continent. ...e answer for sixty-six human lives ...ost in the burning of the steamer ... at sea—an extraordinary number ... one disaster—and a fact ... the list of casualties. ... portion of very great magnitude ... those who do not look ... figures. Of the remainder, ... to ... ...

...Wrecked, 17; burned, 4; ... Wrecked, 17; burned at sea, 1; ... Wrecked, 1; burned, 1; ... Wrecked, 1; burned, 1; ... Wrecked, 1; burned

GOV. ASHLEY'S ADDRESS.

Reception of Men and Measures Senior Ten Years in Common

State Capitals, Third, Sarcasm, Unfortunate Resolutions, and Other.

The opening day assembled in Forest Hall was crowded, to-noon to the utmost capacity of the auditorium. Ashley, entitled "Recollections of Men and Measures Senior Ten Years in Common Council," was announced as the first speaker. Gov. Ashley has seemed to be long out of public life, and so many that have come together in the auditorium for the purpose of listening to the enchanting tones of Miss Kellogg, but to be disappointed, stopped in expectation of hearing a speech from Gov. Ashley, but it was intelligent, and reaped its reward.

Governor Ashley was introduced by Hon. J. W. Sale, and was welcomed on his appearance by a few seconds of applause. The spirit subsequently so long.

He had been told, he said, by a gentleman of this city, that there was no such thing as a speech on a street against the social New Year's calls of the day. He had been asked to speak on that subject from him on this eventful occasion, he would do. He had been asked to speak on it two or three times, but he had refused it, and would again.

The name of his constituency to Congress, he did not know. It sounded that the same people who had adopted the glorious Constitution of the United States should be so much in love with the Union as to engage in a war for the defence of the integrity of the Union against the effort of confederacy of States.

The election of Mr. Lincoln was a triumph of the Democracy never to be forgotten. He should be had the honor to be one of the Thirty-third Congress, did not feel confident enough to believe that he would be one of more than one-tenth that number. The nomination was not unanimous. The scenes of violence that were witnessed in the Hall of Representatives of the United States, whose inheritance it was to witness them, were not pleasing. Not two years ago a man was stricken down upon the floor of the House of Representatives by a blow from a cane, in the hands of a member from one of the Southern States, because he had spoken in favor of the principles of freedom. Such had been